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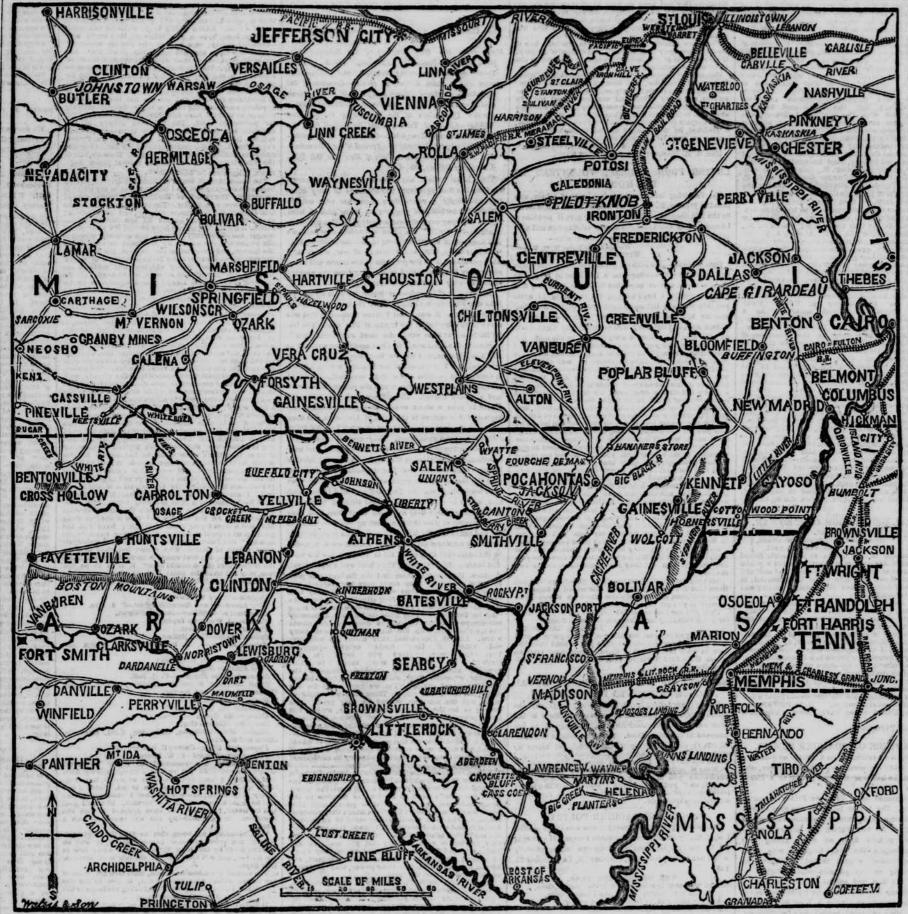
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The Reported Evacuation of Columbus, Kentucky-The Capture of Fayetteville-Island No. 10.



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Positions of Bentonville, Cross Hollows and Favetteville.

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MAP OF THE COUNTRY. BUDGET OF PUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK at a host of Funay Pictures by NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW and other Artists.

&c.,

BUDGET OF FUN.-GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK We again present our readers with a beautiful map of actively being brought under their notice by the onward march of our troops. The map takes in all that country between St. Louis and Jefferson City on the north, and the junction of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers on the south, and embraces all those places in Missouri made known to us during the present war, at the same time BUDGET OF FUN-GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK showing all other objects of note or interest in that part of the State. The roads by which Price's camp at Springfield, during this last campaign, was reached by the forces under General Davis from Jefferson City, and those under the other generals from Rolla, are plainly laid down. From Springfield the rebels retreated by way of Cassville to the border, over BUDGET OF FUN -GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK at a host of Funny Pictures by NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW And other Artists, which they passed, and took up a position at Bentonville. General Curtis soon drove them from this point, and our BUDGET OF FUN.-GET THIS NUMBER AND LOOK at a host of Funny Pictures by NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW And other Artists. troops took possession of the village. As it will doubtless be interesting, we give our readers a

> sas, of which county it is also the capital. It is locate about two hundred and twenty-five miles to the north-west of Little Rock, the capital of the State, and about twenty-five miles from the northwestern extremity of the same. Benton county has a large portion of good, arable land within it, and is liberally supplied with arable land within it, and is liberally supplied with water power. Both these qualities are very valuable to an army, and therefore it would be likely that either body of troops would be anxious to hold the ground. The population of this section of the country had been much increased during the last few years by immigration, and, but for the troubles caused by the rebels, might have been a very prosperous county. Bentouville itself had, soveral years since, a population of five hundred persons, and this was steadily increasing; but the passage to and fro of the rebel troops through the village has helped to impoverish the few persons who remained in the place after the commencement of the troubles in that region. The Union troops now held possession of the village, and independents are hold ont possession of the village, and indecements are held out to the return of the inhabitants, who will find that they are better respected by those they call their invade-than they have been by their co-called friends.

> When the robels left this village they took up a position in the neighborhood of Sugar creek, and also at Cross Rollows. At the former place a skirraish en sued, which ended in the further flight of the vertible runner General Price. As Cross Hollows is a remarkate.

the locality and a sketch of the same, both from a reliable correspondent at the scene of action. MAP OF CROSS HOLLOWS.



A-Position where the rebels were encamped, near the spring, and where they had also erected their winter

SEETCH OF CROSS HOLLOWS. This is now a famous locality, and was selected by the rebel chieftains of Missouri and Arkansas as peculiarly adapted to their mode of warfare. It is situated in Benton county, Ark., on the road from Springfield to Fayetteville and Fort Smith, about sixteen miles north of Fayetteville and eighteen miles south of the line between Missouri and Arkansas. Cross Hollows is so named from the fact that three ravines, or "hollows," in the Arkaneas vernacular, interravines in a direction nearly due south. This ravine is from seventy-five to one hundred feet in depth, and its width varies from ten to one hundred rods. In some places it is barely wide enough to permit the passage of an ordinary wagen. The sides are abrupt, though not precipitous, and consist of lose earth minsied with "cobble" stones and fragments of broken rock. The length of this ravine is about a mile and a half. To the north the approach is by an abrust designs from a platent known as Oak Flats, a level area three or four pales across, and covered with scrub ble size. This rayine is interested about midray by number of inhabitation the village was over twelve another and before no no cross my har a phinage, and innover and rapidly yet standay, increasing through which a small greak manufact to the caseward.

general course from northwest to southeast. These ravines are similar in depth and character, and the sides of all have the same general peculiarities.

The radiation of these six chasms forms an equal num ber of spure or promontories, all pointing towards a com dred feet. A light battery placed on any of these spurs can pour an enfilading fire through two of the approaches All these hills are covered with a growth of timber simi iar to that on the plateau mentioned above. The trees are sufficiently scattered to permit wagons or field guni to move among them with little difficulty. There is an undergrowth of oak brush dense enough to afford partial concealment to infantry. At this season of the year many of the dead leaves adhere to the bushes, and their similarity in color to that of the "butternut jeans" worn by most of the rebel soldiery is very disadvantageous to our ribemen in "spotting" the foc.

At the point of intersection of the ravines is a leve cleared space of several acres, in which the winter quar-ters of McIntosh's rebel infantry were erocted. These huts were of boards, logs or turf, and completely filled up the cleared area. One of the finest springs in the south west gushes from the point of the first promontory east of the road and south of the open space, affording suf-ficient water for all the troops that can camp in the neighborhood. From its sheltered position and its fine apping, Cross Hollows has long been a favorite camping ground of emigrants and travellers upon the southern overland route, and its value as a strategic point evinces the excellence of judgment of the rebel commanders in selecting it for a final battle with the Union armies.

Passing through these "Hollows," we follow the road to the next important place, which is Fayetteville. From recent reports from the South we are given to under stand that the place has been destroyed by Ben. McCul loch and his rebel followers. This is but carrying out stand that the place has been destroyed by Ben. McCul-loch and his revel followers. This is but carrying out the plans apparently hid down by the rebets for their style of warfare. If they cannot hold a place they at once destroy it, well knowing that they will not have to pay for the rebuilding of the same. They would have in the same manner destroyed Nashville had not the citi-zens en masse rose against them, and provehied the van-dalism. As the place was of some importance, we give a being settle of it.

SKETCH OF PAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville was, twelve months since, a flourishing post village of Arkansas, and was also the capital of Washington county, of that State. It was situated about two hundred miles to the northwest of Little Rock, and was located in an elevated and highly picturesque situation. The whole neighborhood aboun with the finest springs of pure cold water and, as the temperature of the climate is very warm, this desideratum is a blessing that could not be too highly valued. The village at one time was the centre of a very active trade, and had two large and flourishing schools-one fo each sex. The Ozark Institute, which is situated about three miles to the northwest of the village, was a prosperous academy for boys; but whether the rebels have allowed it to stand or not we have not yet received decisive intelligence. The institute was founded in 1845 and had steadily increased in reputation and finance ever-since it was first established. A land office of the United States was located in this village, in which there we also three handsome churches and a well built and architectural court house. As in the case of Posten county, the current of immigration was setting strongly towards this port of the State, and there was every prospect that the village would soon be of preparthe Boston Mountains. Here, for the present, we will

leave them, as the troops are close on their track.

On the right hand side of the map we start from St Louis on the north, and pursue the course of the Mississippi until we reach the well known points of Cape Gi rardeau, Cairo, Belmont, Columbus and Hickman. Cape Girardeau has often been described, and repetition here would be useless. Belmont has been noted for the brave conduct of our troops, too fresh in the memory of our readers to make it needful that it should be brought before them in review at the present time. We will next glance at the other points.

COLUMBUS, CAIRO AND HICEMAN. We have already published full sketches of these im portant points, more particularly that of Columbus, which we gave on the 9th of February, with a map and description of the fortifications, and other matters of equal interest at the time. Columbus, being evacuated, loses its interest as a military point of strategy, except in the event of its being made a base of operations for our troops in the same manner that Cairo bas been so long held. What may be the plans of our generals we do not deem it prudent to speculate upon, or when known to divulge. Time, the great disposer of events, will tell the tale. The rebels from Columbus are reported to have taken up a position on one of the islands in the centre of the Mississippi river. We therefore give a

SECTOR OF ISLAND NO. 10.

This island is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which touches the border of Tennessee, a few miles farther up the river than New Madrid, alabout two hundred and ferty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, at its mouth. The average depth of the water at this point is from ninety to one undred and twenty feet, and the breadth of the stream from mainland to mainland about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate, and with the power of the three rivers—Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio—combined. The island is neather southern, or what might be termed the castern, bank of the river, but that, at this point, the stream varies from its southern course and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near Obionville. SKETCH OF OBIONVILLE.

Objenville is not a very important point yet in geogra-phy, further than that it is located in Objen county, which is situated in the northwest extremity of Tennes see, where it borders on Kentucky and Missouri. The Mississippi river passes to the north and to the south of Objenville, leaving a land distance between the two waters very inconsiderable, and easily walked across by a healthy person in less than an hour, although the voyage by water between the same points, owing to the bends in the river, is about twenty miles. The surface of the surrounding country is nearly level. Obionville connected by a turnpike road with Columbus, in Ken tucky, via Hickman, and with Troy, the capital of the

permer obtained we gave drawings and full description of all these ferts, and therefore do not at the present the does it recessary to repeat that information. We will pers on therefore, to Memphis, the point to which the rebel Governor of Tennezsee and his Legislature of the the arrival of the Union troops at Nachville.

DRIVE SERTOR OF MEMPHIS. The recent movement of Governor there's and his nently before our readers. It is not our intention to give a minute description of the city; we have already done At this time we will merely take it in a geographical point of view, and show why Gov. Harris has sought this place in lieu of any other south of Nashville. It is exactly in the southwestern corif he should again be compelled to renew his flight, he row across the river, and he and his rebel companions could be in Arkansas. A few miles down the Mississippl and Tennessee Railroad, and they are in Mississippi place of the State; and thus the rebel Governor and his friends rush to this point, so that if they should again get cornered they may have a place to jump off at. Memphis is four hundred and three miles from St. Louis, and seven hundred and ninety-one miles from New Orleans. Three railroads enter it from points east of the Missis sippi river, and the one to Madison, on the road to Little Rock, has its depot exactly opposite this city

The other points of the map need not be specially cointed out at present. They will individually developed themselves as our armies merch onward. Until then

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

Late News from Richmond, Nashville, Columbus and Mem phis-Probable Dismissal of the Rebel S cretary of Warents of General Albert S. Johnston-He is Collecting a Large Army for Offensive Movemen's-The Fortifications phis-The Relels Obstructing the Rivers and Tearing w

I have some news from Richmond up to February 27. There had been a great deal of discussion at Richmond, nong members of Congress and other public men, about the causes of the late disaster at Fort Donelson and the be taken in future, and what the future conduct of the defensive policy, now declares that the adoption of that summer or fall, or even to have concentrate the military policy of the South, if it can be done. The dismissal is loudly called for. It is declared that his inattend the Southern arms while he remains in office. It avoid being dismiss id.

It is admitted, however, even by the most ardent advocates of the offensive policy, that the inauguration of that policy at present is entirely impracticable, both from the want of enough troops and because of the presee. Various plans have been suggested for the dese States. But the undertaking is of such nguitude as to be almost hopeless. A great deal is said out guerrilla warfare, but very little about defeating a Union troops by the strategic operations of regular

probably aross from the fact that a member of the robel Congress from Tennessee had urged upon the rebel Scoretary of War te give such orders, in order to prevent the Union troops from using the road is marching from Columbus towards Memphis. Besides, it was said the iron could be used in building the railroads so much needed further south. There is very little doubt that efforts will be made to take up part of the resils of the read, and that all the locomotives and cars will be drawn out of the reach of the Union troops.

The greatest mortification was expressed by the members of the rebel Congress from Alabama and Tennessee at the recent "audacious invasion," as they call it, of those States by the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river to Florence. They declare that the alleged manifestation of Union feeling along the banks of that river must have been grossly exaggerated; that many of the old men in Tennessee, and a few in Northern Alabama, are Unionisis, the same as the old men in Kentucky are but that there are no able-bodied fighting men along that river, or very few at most, and that whatever Union feeling was expressed on that occasion was the result of the dictates of fear or prudence on the part of a population entirely unprepared for resistance. It is stated that the river has since been so obstructed at three different points—namely, at Savannah, becauter and osceola—that the gunboats cannot again pass the latter point, which is seventy-five miles north of the Alabama State line. A member of the rebel Congress from Alabama left Richmond a week ago, and is now at Florence, attending to this business.

It is stated that before Nashville was abandoned all

the public stores were transported to Decatur and Chattanooga.

All the troops that were at Columbus were to be concentrated at Memphis—not for the defence of that place
but to join the column of General Albert S. Johnston, if
he should need them. It was not expected that Memphis
would be attacked immediately. Any demogstration towards that city would have to be made down the Mississippl, and that river is said to be so obstructed just below the Arkansas State line that no vessel can pass. Besides, the defences of Memphis, including Forts Wright
and Randolph, have been greatly strengthened during the
last month, and, with the addition of the guns from
Columbus, Memphis will be nearly as strongly fortified as
the former place. There is no doubt that the rebels will
make a desperate stand at Memphis, because if that falls
the Mississippi river is open to New Orleans.

Meeting of the Sigel Committee. The German Sigel Committee, originally composed of thirty members, held a meeting at Pythagoras Hall last night. It will be remembered that under the asspices of this committee a short time ago, the great Ger-man Sigel demonstration at the Cooper Institute took place, where a recognition of the merits of General Sigol and his promotion to a superior position were demanded. leaders in the West, who were his superiors, denounced A committee was appointed at the Cooper Institute A committee was appointed at the Cooper Institute mass meeting, who proceeded to Washington and there urged upon the government the claims of General Sigel. The object of the meeting last night was to take into consideration the propriety of taking further measures in the premises. The meeting was organized by Mr. Frederich Kapp, the President of the Sigel Committee. Ameng the promincat members of the committee present were Messrs. Signmend Kaufmann, Julius Brill, Raphael Weil, Capt. Pater Warmkessel, Sturn, A. Willmann, Frank and others: sud, after mature deliberation, the committee came, on motion of Mr. Frank, to the conclusion to refrain from any further public proceedings, and not to authorize or participate in any public demenstrations in favor of General Sigel, on the ground that such would not only be useless, but injurious, for certain reasons. Several speeches were made, in which the abolition is speeches were made, in which the abolition which the Sigel affair was handled by them. Among the papers censured were the Hilmois Stants Zeitzeng and the Western Fost (German), they having given currency to rumors in reference to General Sigel which were decimed injurious. A resolution was introduced to this second injurious. A resolution was introduced to this first, which, however, was laid aside. The publication of crisis letters purporting to emanate from General collection of the significant of the deciment of the committee of the deciment of the resolution was passed deciaring the right technical to the dissoluted.

A move set has been set on foos, however, as already and the getup another demonstration in favor of sucreal fixed, incider to secure bis premention and his remained to the fixed the classification in favor of sucreal fixed in order to the fixed the termination of the German who are entired for Monday next, which is to be com-

SKETCH OF BENTONVILLE. Bentonville is a postal village of Benton county, Arkan-